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Petersbourg, April 6.

Journal of the warlike Operations of her Imperial Majesty's victorious Arms against the Swedes.

HER Imperial Majesty having, by her special Command of the 21st of February, ordered Field Marshal General Count Lacy, to resume, in the most effectual Manner, at this convenient Winter Season, immediately upon the Expiration of the Cessation of Arms agreed upon till the 28th of February, the warlike Operations, from Wiborg as well as from Kexholm and Olonez, in order to force the Enemy to a true Disposition for Peace; but first to give Notice of it in Writing some Days before to the commanding Swedish General Lewenhaupt; accordingly Orders were sent without Delay to the General in Chief, Keith, at Wiborg, and to the Major Generals Fermor and Kinderman at Kexholm and Olonez, to annoy the Enemy in the most sensible Manner, by sending out Parties: Since which, Advices have been sent in by the foresaid Generals to Field Marshal Count Lacy, as follow:

From General Keith.

That on the 25th of February Quarter Master Schroder was sent to the Swedish General Lewenhaupt at Fredricks-hamn, with Notice in Writing, that the Cessation of Arms was at an End, and that the Operations of War were to begin again.

That on the first of March Colonel Isacow, of the Garrison of Wiborg, was ordered from thence with a Detachment of 200 Foot, and Major Stojanow with about as many Hussars, to make an Irruption towards Fredricks-hamn as far as Wederlachs-kirk; that accordingly, they made an Excursion as far as within 20 Wersts of Fredricks-hamn, and burnt all the Hamlets situate on the Road as far as they could reach; the Enemy's advanced Guards having left their Posts early and dispersed, probably upon Intelligence of the Hussars advancing. That, March 2, Count Isenbourg, Lieut. Colonel of the Regiment of Foot of Casan, was detach'd with 200 Foot Grenadiers and 50 Hussars, to attack the Swedish Major Kilstrohm, posted near Peters-kirk with a Body of new raised Recruits. That the Day following he sent in Advice, that upon his Arrival at Peters-kirk he learned of the Peasants, that the said Swedish Major, with Part of what they call their Nursery for Recruits, was upon his Estate six Wersts from thence; whereupon he marched thither immediately with his Detachment, but missed the Major, who upon Intelligence he had received, was gone back the Evening before with the whole Body under his Command, upon Scates, through the Forest, 54 Wersts farther to Pumoli-kirk, where those Troops, as well as the rest quartered in those Parts, were ordered to rendezvous. Three Recruits they met there, one of whom escaped into the Forest, the second was killed by the Hussars, and the third taken Prisoner: The latter having informed him that all the neighbouring Villages were deserted by the Inhabitants, he returned back with his Corps, but on the Road detached the Hussars and Dragoons, to destroy the Villages on both Sides; accordingly about 50 of them were burn, with all their Stores of Corn and Hay; on this Occasion four armed Peasants were taken Prisoners, with a Booty of 20 Horses, and five Head of black Cattle.

The second Major Stojanow sent in Advice of the 2d of March, that after his Arrival at Kakiskirk, he advanced with the Detachment under his Command, pursuant to his Instructions from Colonel Isacow, over the River Alamtala, as far as the Hamlet Urpala, from whence he sent Captain Miloradewitch with 40 Hussars to the Saw Mill; and himself with 140 Hussars proceeded 20 Wersts farther, having burnt and destroyed 11 Hamlets, with all their Corn and Hay, besides a Booty of 26 Horses and some Cattle, and took six armed Peasants Prisoners.

On the 4th of March, the General in Chief, Keith, forwarded the Swedish Colonel Lagercrantz, and the French Captain Chevalier de Crepy, who both came from General Lewenhaupt, to the Field Marshal General, together with a Letter from the said Swedish General, in which he desired, 1st, that the said two Gentlemen, Lagerkrantz and Crepy, might be sent on farther to her Imperial Majesty's Court at Moscow. And 2. A Cessation of Arms till their Return. The General Field Marshal took this Request ad Referendum, and forwarded Lagercrantz and Crepy to the Imperial Court.

From Major General Fermor at Kexholm, February 28.

That on that Day's Date, he commanded Colonel Carkettel with 300 Dragoons, 1000 Foot, among whom were 100 Grenadiers and 800 Don Cossacks, to make an Irruption into the Enemy's Territories; with this Direction, that as soon as he should arrive in the Parish of Ugonem on the Frontiers, he should divide the Corps under his Command into two Detachments, marching the one to the Right to the Parish of Kides, and the other to that of Keselax; after which both Detachments were to join again on the Road to Niesiot in the Enemy's Territory, and to endeavour by the Means of the Cossacks to burn the whole District of Niesiot, and if possible even the Suburbs of that Place, ordering his farther Operations according to the Enemy's Situation and their Motions.

Of the 5th of March.

That on the 4th he, the Major General himself, followed the Detachment from Kexholm, and arrived near the Hamlet of Kumby, close on the Frontier, and about 100 Wersts from Kexholm. That on the 5th a Party of Cossacks, covered by 200 Dragoons, made an Inroad into the Enemy's Territories, and in the Hamlet of Owginemi took Prisoners 11 Swedish Soldiers, one Writer, and six armed Peasants; that by reason of the great Snow, and the Roads being impracticable, the Horses being obliged to follow each other singly, the said Corps did not proceed farther, but returned to Keselax, having however burnt all the Hamlets on both Sides of the Way,

[Price Two Pence.]

Way, without meeting the leaſt Oppoſition from the Enemy: The Number of the Hamlets burnt amounted to 140 Cottages, and that the Booty was alſo very conſiderable. That the Swediſh Soldiers who were brought Priſoners to him the Major General, were for the greater Part only Boys, belonging to their Nurſery for Recruits, and, purſuant to the Report of the Coſſacks, were hardly able to handle their Arms when they were taken.

Of the 7th of March.

That on the 6th by Break of Day, the abovementioned Detachment of Don Coſſacks and Huſſars ſafely joined him again: That immediately after he took out of that Detachment a Party of Dragoons and Coſſacks well mounted, and ſent them to the Pariſh of Kides, to deſtroy the Hamlets thereabouts, and to annoy the Enemy in the moſt ſenſible manner; they made an Excurſion as far as the Pariſh of Kides, and in their Way burnt 20 Hamlets, took four armed Peaſants, and carried off 15 Cows: That the ſame Night the ſaid Party returned ſafe; and that on the 7th following Colonel Sebriacow and Captain Smalcow of the Regiment of Dragoons of Jamburg, made Report to him, Major General Fermor, that they both together had made Excurſions into the Enemy's Territories about 45 Werſts beyond the Frontiers, and had burnt or utterly deſtroyed on the Right and on the Left above 240 Cottages, and beſides the abovementioned eleven Swediſh Soldiers taken with their Cloathing and Arms, one Writer, and ſix Peaſants, had carried off a Booty of 25 Horſes, a good many Cattle and Proviſions, and about 40 Coſſack Carriages loaded with all Sorts of Cloaths and Utenſils.

Of the 9th of March.

That on the 7th of March, he Major General Fermor ſent a Party from the Hamlet of Kumy into the Pariſh of Kides, whom he followed himſelf with the reſt of the Infantry along the Frontiers: That on the 8th Colonel Encken, who went out upon Party, and Colonel Sebriacow of the Don Coſſacks, ſent in Advice, that in the Pariſh of Kides in a retrenched Houſe they had ſhut up a Company of regular Troops and 500 new raiſed armed Peaſants, and deſired a Reinforcement of Grenadiers or Infantry: That he immediately thereupon ſent Major Slawin with two Companies of Grenadiers, and had afterwards Advice from Colonel Encken, that after the Arrival of the two Companies of Grenadiers, the 9th at Break of Day, he had attacked the Enemy, whom he had kept ſhut up, defeated them, and taken Priſoners one Lieutenant, one Enſign, three Under Officers, 24 private Men of the Regiment of Sawolax, and 74 armed Peaſants: The Number of their Dead amounted to 315 Men, beſides which many periſhed in the Flames, and that the Coſſacks did not let one eſcape: That on our Side were killed one Drummer, one Coſſack; wounded, three Coſſack-Starſhines, nine Coſſacks.

Of the 13th of March.

That Colonel Sebriacow of a Coſſack Regiment, after his Return to the Frontier, had made Report to him, Major General Fermor, that from the Hamlet of Warponemi as far as the Church of Kides, he had, by Parties ſent out, cauſed to be burnt 273 Cottages and other Buildings on both Sides of the Way, ſo that now, reckoning in the Ravage made before in the Pariſh of Keſelax, 573 Cottages in all, had been either burnt or ruined.

Of the 19th and 20th of March.

That Captain Woronin of the Regiment in Garriſon at Kexholm, and a Major of the Regiment of Dragoons of Jamburg, who both had been commanded out upon Parties, ſent in the following Reports: The Major; That he went from Keſelax, a Gentleman's Seat, as far as to the Hamlet of Ilmi to reconnoitre, but met with no Enemy, and that all the Hamlets ſituate on the Frontier were burnt, the Peaſants having retired about 20 Werſts farther up into the Country: Captain Woronin Reports, That he went with 50 Men upon Scates as far as Andruskirk, from whence he proceeded farther to the Hamlets of Saerla and Pawalimaki over againſt Kirwuskirk, that he burnt Pawalimaki together with 13 other Hamlets, ſituate about five Werſts Diſtance from the Frontier, which altogether conſiſted of 30 Cottages, and that he made a Booty of 13 Cows and 10 Sheep, but found no Men who offered Reſiſtance.

Of the 28th of March.

That Colonel Pheophilatiew of the Regiment of Dragoons of Jamburg, and Colonel Sebriacow of the Don Coſſacks, who were ſent out upon Parties by him, Major General Fermor, returned ſafely on that Day, reporting, that they ſcoured the Country from the Hamlet of Iſaſennurki to the Right as far as the Hamlet Sawkoſarwi in the Pariſh of Samli, about 50 Werſts beyond the Frontier, and had taken Priſoners, one Swediſh Soldier, and ſeven armed Peaſants; that they killed a good Number of others, and burned their Habitations both along the Road to Wilmanſtrand, and round about the Lake of Nieſlot, as far as Nieſlot and the Pariſh of Nemi, and from thence returning towards our Frontier along the Road of Nieſlot as far as the Hamlet of Mendelax, they burned 82 Cottages, and carried off a good many Cattle, which however, conſidering the great Diſtance and the deep Snow, they were obliged to kill on the Way.

From Major General Kinderman.

Olonez, March 12.

That at his marching from Olonez, he had agreed with Brigadier Kraſnoſhtchokoi, that as ſoon as they ſhould arrive on the Frontier, they would divide the Corps under their command; that he, the Major General, ſhould turn towards the Pariſh of Kides, and the Brigadier towards that of Tagmaſer, and each of them make a ſeparate Irruption: But having immediately after received Advice from Major General Fermor, that he had already entirely burnt and deſtroyed the Pariſh of Kides; he and the Brigadier were obliged to alter their Intentions, the rather as there was no other Paſſage from Olonez left for them than the foreſaid Places, and that the neighbouring Inhabitants informed them, it was impoſſible to paſs through the Lapponian Pariſhes.

Of the 14th of March.

That Colonel Bulazel, who had been ſent with a Party to the Pariſh of Tagmoſeri, had ſent Advice to him, Major General, that he had burnt and ruined 40 Hamlets in that Pariſh: That during his Stay there, Colonel Kraſnoſhtchokoi of the Don Coſſacks, came to him on the 13th, and the ſame Day proceeded farther to the other Pariſh, from whence he ſent Advice, that he ſent from thence a Party of Foot with a Guide two Werſts farther, towards the Pariſh of Pelgoſeri, where they burned a Hamlet of 10 Cottages, as alſo all their Corn and Hay, which by Reaſon of the deep Snow they were not able to carry off.

Of the 16th of March.

That the ſaid Colonel Bulazel, who had been out with a Corps of 500 Men, returned ſafe on the 16th, and related, that upon his Irruption into the firſt five Hamlets of the Pariſh of Tagmoſeri, he cut off 79 Men of the Inhabitants who made Reſiſtance: That Lieutenant Co-

Colonel Knes Gurielow, whom he had detached towards the Church of Tagmoſeri, had ruined the Prieſt's Houſe with all the neighbouring Buildings, as alſo 82 Cottages belonging to that Church; whilſt another Party commanded by an Officer, burned in the ſame Pariſh nine Hamlets, three Shops, and three goodly Houſes, as alſo in his Return ſix other Hamlets, in all 97 Hamlets, with all their Stores of Corn, and had killed a great Number of Cattle which they could not carry off: That the Enemy indeed in ſeveral Places gathered together upon Scates, to attack the Parties ſent out by the Colonel, but were always kept off: That he would willingly have advanced farther into the Country, but that it was not poſſible by Reaſon of the deep Snow, and the impracticable Paſſages through the Woods. That on our Side, there were wounded in this Ravage, one Huſſar and one Deſatnick; that, according to the Report of our Foragers, the Number of the Dead on the Enemy's Side, amounted to above 300 Men; that he took four Priſoners, among whom was one caſheered Swediſh Soldier: That March 14 Lieutenant Peritſch of the Regiment of Huſſars of Serbiſh, was ſent with a Detachment to the Pariſh of Tagmoſeri, where he burned 10 Cottages more that had eſcaped the firſt Ravage, and two large Stacks of Hay; that he took with him one Skird of Oats and 20 of Hay, but was obliged to burn five of the latter by Reaſon of the Badneſs of the Roads: His other Booty conſiſted of upwards of 60 Head of black Cattle and Sheep: That, March 15, Brigadier Kraſnoſhtchokoi reported to him the ſaid Major General, that with 400 Coſſacks he had made an Inroad into the Pariſh of Tagmoſeri, and in the Villages of Ajamus and of Hamaſlack, 30 Werſts farther, belonging to the Pariſh of Liberi, he had burnt 185 Cottages, taken 70 Men Priſoners, killed upwards of 100 who made Reſiſtance, and carried off a Booty of 45 Horſes, and 600 Heads of black Cattle: That, the deep Snow and the narrow Roads making it impoſſible for him to penetrate any farther, he returned with his Priſoners and Booty to the Frontier.

Of the 2d of April.

Advice came from Serdobol, that a Party of 260 of our Huſſars well mounted, together with a Company of Foot, commanded by Major Stanojew of the Regiment of Ungar, had made an Incurſion into the Enemy's Territory, but found all the Habitations entirely deſerted by the Owners, who for the greater Part had fled to the Woods and Mountains, ſo that but one ſingle Peaſant was brought in from the Hamlet of Littili in the Pariſh of Jagmoſeri: That this Party however had burnt nine Hamlets and a conſiderable Quantity of Hay; that the Cattle, of which they found a tolerable Number, could not be brought off by Reaſon of the deep Snow. That, March 27, the ſaid Major returned ſafe to Serdobol with his Detachment.

Naples, April 4, *N. S.* In the laſt Week the French Ambaſſador ſet out from hence for Portici, where he had an Audience to communicate to the King the Commiſſions he had lately received from his Court; and on the 13th a Cabinet Courier was by the Secretary of State diſpatched to Prince d'Ardore, Milano, the King's Ambaſſador at the French Court, with Inſtructions to proceed thence to Franckfort to compliment the new Emperor on the Part of the King of the Two Sicilies. On the 17th the Marquis de Moneſterolo, the King of Sardinia's Ambaſſador, in conſequence of the Orders he received from his Court to retire from this, cauſed Notifications to be publiſhed about the City, inviting ſuch Perſons as ſhould have any Claims on him to call for the Payment of them: He propoſes to ſet out very ſoon. The Commandant of the King's Ships St. Phillip and Parthenope, with the Convoy of Tranſports laying at the Port of Ancona, has 'tis ſaid received Directions from M. de Montemar not to land the Artillery, Ammunition and Military Stores, but to keep them on board till farther Orders.

Rome, April 28. On the 15th the Baillif de Tencin, as Ambaſſador of Malta, attended by about 80 Coaches with the Gentlemen of the Cardinals, Princes, &c. by many Knights of that Order, and by the Pope's Swiſs Guards and Light Horſe, made his publick Entry into this City, and on the 18th he had his firſt publick Audience of the Pope to preſent his Credentials. The Pope has reſtored Cardinal Corcia to his active and paſſive Voice, ſo as to enable him to enter into the Congregations, and his Eminence has renounced in Form his Archbiſhoprick of Benevento, as well as his other Pretenſions upon the Eccleſiaſtical Chamber. On the 18th five Spaniſh Deſerters were arreſted by Order of the Government and delivered to Cardinal Acquaviva, in order to be reſtored to the Spaniſh Army. On the 21ſt Prince Chigi, as Prince of the Roman Empire, took down from over the Door of his Palace the Arms of the late Emperor, in order to put up thoſe of the preſent Emperor. On the 24th Don Ridolfo Acquaviva ſet out hence for Genoa, there to meet and attend on Don Phillip. The Pope has ordered the diſpatching of the Bulls for opening the Nunciature at Turin: He has cauſed likewiſe the neceſſary Inſtructions to be printed for Rules to the reſpective Biſhops in his Sardinian Majeſty's Dominions concerning the Eccleſiaſtical Immunities, agreeable to the Convention, which has been concluded between the two Courts. The ſame Day a Congregation was held before the Pope to determine the Inſtructions that were to be given to M. Paolucci, the Nuncio at Vienna, who is to continue at the Queen of Hungary's Court, as well as to M. Doria, Nuncio Extraordinary to the new Emperor, with regard to the Commiſſions he is to execute, concerning the Act of Confirmation of the Election.

Florence, May 6. By the laſt Accounts from the Romagna, the Spaniſh and Neapolitan Troops were in Motion towards the Bologneſe and Ferrareſe; Parties of them are extended to Bagna Cavallo, Lugo, Imola, Caſtel Bologneſe, &c. and it ſeems as if they deſigned to form their Armies in two Columns, probably to enter into Lombardy by both the States of Bologna and Ferrara. M. de Montemar has removed his Head Quarters from Rimini to Forli le Grand, that Place being no longer able to furniſh Subſiſtance for about 800 Officers, and about 10,000 Soldiers, who were quartered there. They were baking at Rimini a vaſt Quantity of Biſcuit for the Spaniſh Army, which was depoſited in a Convent which the Spaniards make uſe of for a Magazine. M. de Caſtropignano continued his Head Quarters in Frano, with nine Battallions and ſome Squadrons of Neapolitan Troops, where the neceſſary Forages began to fall ſhort; and as M. de Montemar removed his Head Quarters, M. de Caſtropignano propoſed to follow. The Auſtrian Troops in Lombardy had removed from Carpi and Correggio towards Revere, where they deſigned to build a Bridge over the Po to Oſtiglia, for the Conveniency of the Communication with the Mantouan; Parties of Huſſars and Croatians are extended to Quadrelle, Sermibe, Stellaba, &c.

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